THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless in the Advocacy of his Rights.

THE FREEMAN.

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however on questions which involve Principles.

VOL. I.—NO. 10. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888. TERMS: {$2.00 per Year. 5 Cents per Copy.

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GEO. E. FEENEY,

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THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

Some Pertinent Facts Stated as to how the Negro Will be Benefited by a Division of His Vote.

How the Civil Rights Bill and the Force Bill Were Killed by Republican Leaders.

To the Editor of the Freeman.

I see in the Indianapolis World what J. W., considers an answer to your deep searching question: "How will the Negro be benefited by the election of Harrison? To this characteristic answer, I beg space in your able paper to reply to a a few of his misapplied reasons.

In the first place, it is not true that the Republican party was organized to destroy slavery in the Southern States. The declared purpose of the Republican party, as assumed by such leaders as W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Zack Chandler, of Michigan, R. W. Thompson, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and other able exponents of the purposes of the Republican party, as well as the platforms upon which J. C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln were nominated for the presidency by that party, declared it to be the purpose of the Republican party, to interfere with slavery in the States where it then existed. Lincoln declared after he was elected that it was not his intention to interfere with slavery. He said that in his opinion, slavery in the United States was guaranted by the constitution, and that his election was a pledge against interference, and to change this purpose it took a three years' war to change the purpose of the evil. With this sin in which the whole American Nation were equally participants, Ben Harrison and all his ancestors with the rest. It can't be shown that Benjamin Harrison or any of his ancestors ever did a friendly act, or spoke a kindly word for the Negro race, until others made it popular to do so, and he was slow to do so then, until he could make the Negro the hobby upon which to ride to high official position. And it will hardly be said that he has been very lavish in favors to them even since he has been so highly elevated by them. But to the contrary, he has evidently shown signs of a hereditary dislike, no doubt heired from his distinguished ancestry and associated training, for it is a matter of history that his illustrous grand father favored a provision in the constitution of Indiana, for holding slaves in the State.

With the evidences of his cold aristocratic nature, of his cold indifferent attitude, not only toward poor colored men, but poor white men. That if elected President, he will not be the cold, indifferent Benjamin, that he is now; who despises the day of small things.

I ask J. W., in what has this kingly autocrat shown himself as a true friend individually as Grover Cleveland has already shown himself to be? I ask J. W., to point out one unfriendly act, or one unfriendly word that Cleveland or any of his relatives ever did or said against the Negro race?

I ask again, does not J. W., prefer Harrison, free whisky, high taxes, dear clothing, or the devil, if labeled Republican; more because it is so labeled Republican than any other reason? Is not this label the highest reasons for prefering the election of Harrison? In this only, I rather think consists all the virtue of his cause.

J. W., complains of the nullification of the Civil Rights bill, but fails to charge nullification to the Republican party. To do this did not suit his purpose. It did not suit his purpose to tell that a Republican Supreme Court destroyed the Civil Rights bill, as a part of the bargain of fraud that made Hays president in 1876. It did not suit the purpose of J. W., to say that to keep Negro voting Republicans in the party who were complaining of Negro supremacy, the Civil Rights bill and the Negro too, was sacrificed. It did not suit for him to tell the Negro readers of his advice, of the thousands of white Republicans who favored the organization of a white man's Republican party in which the Negro should participate only to vote. Mr. J. W., complains of the death of the Force bill. This bill died of its own weight and tenure, but he did not tell his readers, that an effort was made to re-enact the law; but it was defeated by such staunch leaders in the Republican party as James G. Blaine and Benj. Harrison. J. W., confesses a belief that the success of any particular party or man do the Negro race any particular good, and expresses a belief that this can only be done by other agencies. In this he is quite right, but is not there great danger of the Negro's employing the many agencies in his blind party zeal? Does not J. W., believe that political clanishness a suicidal agent? Does he not believe that for the Negro to assimilate with all political parties, and by so doing cultivate a friendship and protection with all political parties, a healhty promising agency for the advancement of the American Negro. Does he not believe if all the Negro voters are found in the Republican party, denouncing as enemies every man in the Democratic party, as colored men generally do, breeds enmity and danger to the race, especially so when it is a fact, that the very party of men whom they abuse, have now, and are very likely to continue in control of the Government. Is it not safer for colored men to study the issues, and rely on means and not party or men for success. It is a fact, that I deplore as much as J. W., or any other man, that inhuman outrages have for many years been practiced upon the Negroes of the South, and I believe that very much of this outrage has been unnecessarily provoked by politicians in the Republican party, to keep the party in power. I do not say this to extenuate or justify, but the truth must be told. For this purpose measures of disfranchisement of the native intelligence and wealth of the Southern States were forced; and a horde of unscrupulous pilligers were turned loose upon them, who plundered and ruined them, and bankruptcy blighted every hope so long as this state of things should remain. For all this, colored people were made tools and agents; this continued until it became intolerable. Moses Bulloch and Chamberlain fled from the ruined fields of pillage, but left behind the poor innocent tool of outrages unexcelled by the rapacity of Spanish bandits. The Southern people, maddened by the sight of the ruins before them, fell brutaly on the innocent victims of the authors of this ruin, and murdered many and drove the carpet beggars from the South. And the man who hopes to break the solid South, must expect to see it only by a division of the Negro vote as will assure the people of the South against a revisitation of the carpet bag rule. Such division is a harbenger of peace and prosperity for all. For all these outrages the Republican party in a measure is responsible. The policy of that party furnished the thorn that pricked the millions and drove them to a resort that is lamented by all North and South.

That a division of the Negro vote all over the Union is necessary to secure the Negro race as a citizen against wrong and oppression, the already tardy division, and a Democratic administration affords abundant proof. You no longer hear of political murders as in the days of Republican pillage and plunder bankruptcy and ruin in the Southern States. The white and colored people in those State maintain a closer relation politically and financially and a more fraternal feeling exists, and with Cleveland's re-election, the use of the shot gun, the rope, the knife and the torch will go out of use, and the last resound of clanking arms will die out.

Indianapolis, Ind. W. G. R.

HON. CHARLES H. J. TAYLOR,

Ex-Minister to Liberia.

HON. C. H. J. TAYLOR.

Ex-Assistant City Attorney Taylor, of Kansas City, Mo., was born in 1856 in the State of Alabama. Bright and ambitious, he profited to an uncommon degree by such limited opportunities of education as were open to him during his boyhood and youth. He was but twenty years old when he "stumped" the State of South Carolina for General Wade Hampton. In 1876 he attended Oberlin, O., college as a student, but was never graduated from the college of that place. He was admitted to the practice of the law in the State of Indiana, where he practiced his profession for a time, eking out a livelihood by teaching. Subsequently he removed to Kansas. He had an office in Leavenworth for a time, after which he began practice in Kansas City, where he has done fairly well. Mr. Taylor is an excellent speaker and has taken part in many political contests. Among Mr. Taylor's professional distinctions is his admission to practice before the United States Supreme Court at an earlier age than any colored man previously. He was appointed by the present Administration Minister-Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, which position he resigned after about one year's service. Mr. Taylor was one the leading factors in the recent convention of "Independent colored voters," held in Indianapolis. There were two factions in this convention, Independent and Democratic, Mr. Taylor leading the latter. He has said a great many absurd as well as a great many true things of Liberia, and advises colored peoplo to give that country a wide berth.—Gazette.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Facts Concerning the Race Gleaned from Various Sources---The Political, Social and Business Achievements of the Colored People Chronicled.

Winnie Johnson, the heaviest colored woman in the world, died at Baltimore a few days ago of fatty degeneration of the heart. Her weight was 849 pounds and her coffin was nearly four feet wide and three and a half feet deep. She was born in Henry county, Ky., in the year 1839. She was married and was the mother of ten children.

There is a bitter war going on in East Carondelet, Ill., just opposite South St. Louis, which threatens to terminate seriously. The whites control a colored school taught by James Steward, a Negro. The Negroes object to Steward and if they fail to elect a majority of the board threaten to eject him from the school by force. This is in the enlightened State of Illinois.

William T. Fizer, a cheeky mulatto, has resigned his position in the pension bureau at Washington, and fled from the city in disgrace. He pretending to be a white man wooed the affections of the daughterr of a leading family, and she finally learned that he was colored, and there was a scene. Fizer has a wife and several children.

Carlisle, Pa., has a flourishing colored independent club. They recently held a meeting and of the candidates for county offices endorsed, four were Demcrats and three Republicans.

"The Division" is the name of a neat 24-column newspaper which has just unfurled its banner to the breezes. E. A. Payne and D. D. Dawson are named as its sponsors, and it enthusiastically advocates the election of Cleveland and Thurman.

Mr. Richard T. Bryan, a popular resteraunteur of Chicago, is a candidate for the Legislature on the Union Labor ticket.

Charles Winter Wood, the distinguished boy tragedian of Chicago, expects to start upon a brief starring tour before the holidays, playing Richard III., principally.

Chicago has a colored bicycle club. Robert Ellinger is president, and has eight members to begin with.

The following colored voters of Pulaski county, Illinois, have declared for Cleveland and will cast their first Democratic vote this year: Rev. H. H. Perkins, James Shelby, Mat. Shelby, W. Hall, R. Setter, W. Rollins and John Foster. The good work goes on.

Miss Fannie Hall, of Chicago, is said to be a coming elocutionist. She has met with considerable success in amateur theatricals.

J. S. Hathaway, S. N. Blackburn, Benjamin Sibbe, A. L. Hardin, J. C. Jackson, D. A. Walker, W. H. Mason and A. W. Titus, all prominent colored men of Lexington, Ky., have formed a company, with a capital stock of $50,000, for the publication of books and other literature. The establishment bears the distinction of being the only company of its character in Central Kentucky which is owned and conducted by colored men.

Among the speakers at a Democratic meeting in New York City on the 28th ult., was William Lloyd Garrison, the son of the philanthropist and humanitarian who led the anti-slavery forces of the country in the long battle for freedom. Mr. Garrison is for Cleveland and Thurman.

Morris Jackson, a bright and intelligent young Afro-American, has been appointed a stamp clerk in the Cincinnati postoffice by a Democratic postmaster. The previous postmaster, a Republican, passed by a colored man who had stood a creditable examination and appointed white men beneath him. "Comparisons are odious"—to the Republicans.

September 22 has been set apart by the managers of the Cincinnati centennial exposition as Afro-American day, when special attention will be given to colored visitors and matters of interest to colored people.

Will H. Handy has secured a position in the office of Treasurer-elect Bumstien at Cincinnati. The appointment is well received by his fellow citizens.

There will be a larger number of colored theatrical organizations upon the road this year than ever before.

The Dumas Dramatic Club of Louisville is preparing to produce "Lady Audley's Secret." The Dumas is now the oldest colored dramatic club in the West.

John M. Langston, against whom a great fight is being made by his own color and partisans, headed by Frederick Douglas, says: "A colored man not only has the right to go to Congress but to be president of the United States."

A grand rally of the colored Democrats will be held at Cairo, Ill., Sept. 20. It is expected that ex-Minister C. H. J. Taylor, Charles Nelson, C. H. Sheldon, J. M. Vena, T. T. Brown and J. Allen Ross will be present and deliver addresses. They intend to make "Egypt" howl in a way that would shame Rome in her palmiest days.

A bureau of oratory has been organized in Cairo, Ill., and will supply colored speakers advocating the Democratic, Union Labor or Independent policies. W. T. Scott, of the Gazette, is president of the association.

Wilberforce University opened on the 4th.

The Kilkenney fight at Washington, D. C., between Profs. Cardaza and Brown continues with unabated fury.

"Bruce-Grit" (J. E. Bruce) a clear writer, has purchased an interest in the National Leader, published at Washington, D. C.

Hon. John M. Langston, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia, has written a letter to Chairman Quay of the national committee, in which he asks the aid of the committee to protect him from the machinations of Mahone and his confederates who wish to defeat him for Congress because of color.

Gregory W. Hayes, of Richmond, Va., who has just graduated from Oberlin College has been elected professor of Mathematics in the Virginia Normal and Cllegiate Institute, and Miss Helen M. Moten, of Washington, elected instructor in Music.

There are three colored men elected to the Legislature in Phillips county, Ark., by the Fusionists. Another result of the division of the colored vote.

The colored people of Maryland are to hold a State Fair at Baltimore the first seven days of October, and more than 500 applications for space have already been applied for. The exhibition will be a surprise to the public. The colored people of Maryland have advanced more substantially than their contemporaries of any other State. In Baltimore alone they pay taxes on between two and three million dollars' worth of property.

OLD SOLDIERS WRECKED.

An excursion train on the N. Y., P. & O., road, bearing members of the G. A. R., to Columbus, O., was wrecked at Wadsworth, O., Monday. An accident occured to the engine. While waiting for repairs, a heavy freight train thundered down upon and crashed into the passenger train. Four cars were wrecked, two of them being completely demolished. The excursionists had had warning of impending danger and all succeeded in getting out of the cars before the crash come, but as they hurried down the embankment the wrecked coaches rolled down upon them killing four persons outright and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

CINCINNATI AND RETURN $1.00

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 15, 16 and 17, via the C., H. & D., only $1.00, good returning till Wednesday night. Special train with Indiana Commercial Travelers leave Saturday at 7:30 a. m., no stops, fast time. Go with the "boys." Remember the route—C., H. & D.

Forty-one years ago a young man of Rhode Island asked a women of the same State to marry him. She said "No!" The young man went about his business, but he kept his eye on the woman, and from time to time renewed his suit, she refusing offer after offer. He persevered, and his constancy was rewarded a short time ago, when she accepted and married him. He was then 72 years old and she 61.

THE FREEMAN.

EDWARD E. COOPER, Editor.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communications should be directed.

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A. E. Manning, State agent.

THE PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

If you are receiving The Freeman without having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has paid for you. We want to place The Freeman in the home of every colored person who can read and we know of no better way of introducing it to you than by sending you a few sample copies. The Freeman is independent in politics and fearless in the advocacy of the rights of the Negro. It is the organ of no clique or faction, and gives the news without fear or favor. It has but one mission and that is to improve the industrial, the political, the religious and the social condition of the race.

UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation."—President Cleveland.

AN honest endeavor to reduce the tariff is not a crusade for free trade. Any sensible man knows that.

THE Indianapolis Argus has not yet learned that this is a "campaign of intellect," not blackguardism.

SENATOR SHERMAN and Mr. Blaine differ on the question of trusts. But that signifies nothing. Sherman is nobody in the Republican party, while Blaine is the country. Republicanism and Blaineism are synonimous terms.

IF the taxes which we pay indirectly though over protection were levied by direct methods, nothing short of war would appease the wrath of our outraged countrymen. The monopolist argues that if the poor man does not see the tax, he will feel it, consequently no harm is done. Our workingmen are investigating these things for themselves and the bosses may well tremble for their waning power.

THE Evening News has great difficulty in finding room in the commodious political beds of the land. It favors the election of Harrison, but "damns his principles." It is for Bynum for Congress, and supports President Cleveland's platform. It "kicks" on the Republican legislation ticket, and is not enthusiastic for Hovey. It explodes the Journal tariff fallacies, but doesn't admit that the Sentinel tells the truth even sometimes. The news is welcome to all the pleasure it can get out of its hybrid coloring.

While the colored people are boiling and fuming over the election of Harrison it is pertinent to call their attention to the only reference made to them in his letter of acceptance. It should be borne in mind that no reference whatever is made to them in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago. Mr. Harrison, in keeping with the sentiment of his school of politicians begins to tell us already what our "colored people" do not want, what they do not need and he might have added what they "will not get," if he is elected. He says:

"Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those prrty leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice can not be coerced."

Compare with this the manly utterences of President Cleveland, and this in the face of the fact that the colored people voted almost solidly against him in '84. He transcends party limits and shows himself equal to any and all emergencies. He says in his letter of acceptance:

"The guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation is of the highest importance."

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The letter of President Cleveland accepting a renomination to his present high office, is, in every respect, a document worthy of the man, and is a fitting companion piece to his other remarkable State papers, which have attracted such widespread admiration.

The letter is written upon the highest plane of statesmanship, and every line scintillates with patriotism, manhood and unserving fidelity to the interests of his people. It is the fearless expression of a true American citizen, and the most difficult task which the organs of the opposite party have had to encounter in this campaign is to find in it a favorable spot.

Every subject is treated candidly and with the plainly evident desire to honestly enlighten the public upon affairs which intimately concern the people.

Tariff reform is the principal subject treated, and his position steadfastly contending for a reduction of war taxes, is incontrovertible. The advantages accruing to manufacturers from free raw material were clearly shown, and the danger which an overflowing treasury menaced was graphically described. He vigorously denounced the trusts, the legitimate offsprings of an excessive tariff, and advised that American labor be protected by a judicious restriction of foreign immigration. The colored man was not made an issue but he held the Nation to the "guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation." The treatment which the colored people have had from President Cleveland has been such as to inspire them with a belief in his friendliness to their interests, and substantial testimony is far better than honied words or a heart hemorrhaged at the contemplation of their wrongs. There is nothing of the demagogue in the letter, and for close reasoning and aggressive espousal of party principle, it has not been equalled by any President since the days of Jackson. Taking it for all in all the document has strengthed the Democratic party, and has more than ever endeared our chief executive to the hearts of the American people.

TWO PLATFORMS.

General Harrison's letter is a very wide straddle, and his attempt to make both wings of the National bird flop together savors of the attorney making the best of a bad case. The General goes back on the platform on the whisky clause by saying in effect, that although they promise to reduce the revenue by repealing the internal taxes, they don't really intend to do so. This style of acting is not new to the Republican party. They started in to make the Negro a citizen, but when the Negro had served the desired purpose, he was cut adrift to shift for himself, they had no power to do any more for him. They promised the country in '84 that they would reform the existing inequalities in the tariff schedule, but they evidently had no intention of doing so, if the platform of '88 represents these sentiments. The Republican Senate to-day is the obstruction standing in the way of lowering exhorbitant taxation. President Cleveland, on the contrary, has kept every pledge made to the people, and when he took his place upon the Democratic platform he meant to do as he promised. He believes a platform means something.

THE Chambersburg (Pa.) Academy has adopted a capital rule. No boy will be admitted as a member of the school who uses tobacco in any way. We presume no teacher will be employed who uses it. There is abundant reason why educators should act decidedly in this matter. It is no longer a matter of sentiment to oppose tobacco. We now know to a certainty that it is a damage to health and a serious injury also to the brain. The cigarette is not only charged with nicotine but with opium. It is a disgrace to civilization to allow our boys to form the habit of using narcotics before they are fully grown. Their nerves can never attain strength and health, and it will be impossible to prevent a large amount of degeneration in the very face of education. The Chambersburg faculty is right. If they will use the weed, do not educate them. Let them go one way or the other—up or down.

COL. CURTIS, the Presidential candidate of the new Know Nothing party, thinks that because a candidate of the old Know Nothing party about a third of a century ago received 250,000 votes in New York, he himself is sure of about 500,000 in that State. The Know Nothing movemement was as strong, comparatively speaking, in some of the old slave States as it was in New York. Perhaps Col. Curtis thinks he will carry Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, too, this year. The so-called American party was a power in these States once upon a time. The probability, however, is that in the Presidential race this year there will be a dead heat between Col. Curtis and Belva Lockwood.

DICKENS' picture of speculating may be often repeated, and be always appropriate: "Speculation is a round game—the players sees little or nothing of their cards at first starting. Gains may be great; and so may losses. The run of luck went against Mr. Nickleby. A mania prevailed; a bubble burst. Four stock brokers took villa residences at Florence; four hundred nobodies were ruined, and among them Mr. Nickleby." But the villa occupants go next, and the game is a round one still—it always gets around to the chief players last. It is a queer spectacle, that of Garrett haunted by Gould, a specter trying to seize his railroad and telegraph.

THE BEST.

The advertisement of the Model Clothing Co., the largest clothing house in Indiana, appears in this issue of The Freeman, and we invite the attention of our readers to the same. This mammoth store, buying its goods direct from the manufactures, as it does, can afford and does sell cheaper than the stores which buy from "middle men." Its reputation as a progressive, reliable store is established and we mention it here because it makes a bid for the colored trade through The Freeman. The Model also employs a colored salesman and since we have clamored for recognition in business houses we should emphasize our race pride by trading at the stores which employ colored salesman. —tf.

A mass meeting at New York Friday night to protest against the renomination of Governor Hill was attended by 2,500 people.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:

Gentlemen—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be, in the quiet calm which follows, a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty, endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth, but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil-service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers, and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen, and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen. I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

"Our scale of federal taxation and its consequences largely engross, at this time, the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our government is the creation of the people established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government, because it guarantees to American citizen the unrestructed and personal use and enjoyment of all the rewards of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its power extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom-houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain, as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the taxgatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom-houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale ot tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom-houses, and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence, there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars in a county containing fifty thousand inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and direct taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence institutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequence which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces, is found that opportunity for labor and employment, and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms, with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks, and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable stage is reached, depression in all busines and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wage earner and others who rely upon their labor for support are, most of all, directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless, and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

"In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance, some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the proposition that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence, should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rate upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and the price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, and their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production, with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interest of labor and our workingmen. In all the efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose, in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacture to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, and additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration:

"Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the names of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong-doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterpries, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides. Yet when, in the legislative body where, under the Constitution, all remedical measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction; and the minority, refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America. They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare, also, that there should be such revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward on the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange in business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are, in the same platform, perfunctorily, condemned. They propose, further, to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land, and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration, that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed, rather than surrender any part of our protective system. Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread, and they are given a stone. The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course, in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful interests, after leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But, in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present efforts in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relping upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The New York Democrats held their State convention at Buffalo Wednesday. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. George Raines, of Monroe, was made temporary chairman and Chas. R. Defreest temporary secretary. D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, was made permanent chairman. The platform endorses the St. Louis candidates and platform; the President's letter of acceptance is commended and his course in the fisheries matter approved. The Chinese bill is endorsed and its approval by the Senate is demanded.

"We condemn the Republican majority of the United States Senate," runs the language of the platform, "for its hostility to the labor measures which were passed by the House of Representatives in March and April of 1888, and which have failed to receive even consideration by the Republican branch of the Legislature." The fourth plank is:

We maintain that combinations of capital, commonly called trusts, are conspiracies which limit production, fix the price of commodities regardless of the cost of production, and reduce the wages of labor; crush out the smaller independent dealers, and strangle competition. These conspiracies are not private affairs; they are matters of governmental concern. We demand legislation to prevent such combinations, and we condemn the last Republican Legislature for defeating all legislation for the suppression of these trusts and monopolies, alike repugnant to the common law and dangerous to the prosperity of a free people.

The high-license legislation of the State is characterized and denounced as "Variable, defective and hypocritical legislation of Republican legislatures upon the liquor question, much of which was clearly inconsistent, not honestly designed or calculated to aid the cause of temperance, but intended only to mislead the people and for political effect." The South favors maintainance of the canals; employment of favors without competition with free labor is favored; to Parnell and Gladstone is extended the moral support of the party; and the last planks indorse Governor Hill's administration, condemn his enemies, and congratulate the Democracy of the land upon their bright prospects of national party success. Governor David B. Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones, of Binghamptom,—"he pays the freight," were renominated by acclamation amidst the wildest enthusiasm. A full State ticket was then nominated.

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E P. MATTHEWS, 193 Indiana Avenue.

THE FREEMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 8, 1888.

CITY NEWS.

Winter is coming.

The Washington street improvement is progressing rapidly.

A concert was given at Allen Chapel Thursday, which was fairly attended.

There will be an exodus of Indianapolis citizens to Cincinnati to-morrow.

The city schools opened Monday, and the attendance was fully up the average. We look for a prosperous year.

The local club has struck a streak of ball-playing. If they keep it up they may beat Pittsburg out in the race, and get sixth place.

The troupe of Tennessee Jubilee Singers, headed by the famous Pugsley family, gives a concert at the Second Baptist Church Monday evening.

There are too many lazy, good-for-nothing colored loafers in the city, who infest the saloons, the ball park and other places. They ought to be made go to work or leave town. They are nuisances.

The county schools open Monday. Mr. W. M. Lewis will have charge of what is known as the Wayne township colored school, and Mrs. Ella B. Thompson will hold forth at Bridgeport. Mr. C. H. Morpin will teach at No. 11, east of the city. The term is now six months.

WANTED TO KNOW.

Who "saw" Bill Floyd?

When the World will "flop?"

When Elbert will take the stump for Walden?

Why the News refers to Thomas Jefferson Smith as a Pittsburg Negro?

Why the Journal doesn't give some attention to the contingent vote?

Why the News don't openly declare for Harrison and the whole Republican ticket?

If the colored people are grateful, how they can vote against Dr. W. Clinton Thompson, the author of the Civil Rights bill in this State?

FULLY POSTED.

The Argus just to disagree with The Freeman, pettishly whines about the injustice we did Managers Dickson and Talbott, in exposing the discrimination practiced against our people at their theater.

The Freeman's assertions were made upon the best possible authority, and Mr. Dickson will not contradict anything said in our columns, whatever plausable explanation he may offer for his own conduct. In this connection allow us to remark when The Freeman makes a statement, it generally knows what it is talking about.

PARLOR READING CIRCLE.

The circle held its weekly meeting Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Stella Floyd. President A. A. Taylor delivered his inangural address, which was excellent, both in composition and delivery; Mrs. Ella B. Thompson sang a solo very creditably; Mr. Willis Bryant read a very able and scholarly dissertation on "Mathematics," which was one of the most interesting paper which the circle has ever listened to; Miss Mary Palmer wrote of "The Beauty of Nature." The attendance continues good and the meetings are worthy the best attention by all who are fortunate enough to be members. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. L. E. Christy, Corner Yandes street and Lincoln avenue.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

School Days Force The Freeman to Indulge in a Reverie--Our "Red Letter" Period--A Cooking Club in the Wind--Coming Attractions and Points About People.

School has opened, and though plodding through dull and prosy pages of classic lore may after a while become monotonous, it is now a pleasant relief from the innocuous desuetude of the summer vacation. The elastic step of the sprightly young school-marm, the chattering, laughing voices of bevies of maidens in that charming transitory state between girlhood and womanhood, and the gay carrolling of bells are treasures that we all delight to hold in memory, for it was but yesterday that we shared with these knowledge-seekers the pleasures and pains of the same life. School life will always be the same, though the actors are ever changing. The boy will continue to pick out "his girl" at the opening, and will "tote" her books home for her as of yore. Notes will be slyly passed during hours and "sheep's eyes" will continue in great demand. There will come the usual "lovers' quarrel," a new boy will be on hand and will become an accepted suitor, while the former's appetite will decline and in the throes of blighted affections will seriously contemplate suicide or declare eternal warfare upon the gentler sex. Time, the comforter, the best healing balm the world has known, does for him as it does for us, and in about three weeks he gets the job of carrying the books of a far prettier and more lovely girl, and looks back upon his former infatuation as the first mad impulse of an undisciplined heart. School life, with its unsolvable problems, its crooked rivers and indescribable mountains, the failure of history to repeat itself, its abstruse theorems, its tears and its sunshine, is the red-letter period of every existence and much as we dreaded it then, it is a part of memory's jewels which we could not forget if we would, and would not if we could.

The yonng ladies talk of several evening parties for the coming weeks, and Friday will be the favorite evening for such entertainments. A cooking club is among the possibilities of the near future, and prospective young husbands are regarding it with a favoring eye. That most excellent caterer, genial and liberal-spirited Mrs. Essie Thornton is among those most actively advocating the formation of such a club, and if our young ladies are wise they will seize the opportunity to be initiated into the mysteries of the culinary art under so competent an instructor. A cooking club composed of our first young ladies would indeed be a welcome innovation.

Along the dim vista of the future we hear indistinct rumors of a dramatic production, an oratorical contest, a musical festival, and so on, but while they are gathering shape take a peep at the

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

D. M. Baker is at Brightwood.

Thomas Marshall is on the sick list.

Mr. Charles Easley has returned from Chicago.

Miss Katie Mann re-entered High School Monday.

Mr. Alfred Taylor is becoming quite a proficient violinist.

Edward Cheek has returned to the city from Chicago.

Wm. H. White was in Cincinnati and Covington this week.

Miss Estella Crossen will attend the training school this term.

Miss Alice White has returned to Springfield, Ohio.

The Pugsley brothers of the Tennessee Warblers are in the city.

Mrs. Oliver VanHorn, of Howard street, was in Dayton last week.

Mr. John Roberts is still very ill, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Miss Stella Hart is at home again from an exceedingly pleasant trip to Cincinnati.

Miss Emma Polite, who has been sojourning in Connersville has returned home.

Miss Fannie Beach, of Greenup, Ky., is visiting the family of Mr. J. H. Beach.

Mr. Teeters, of Chicago, is in the city, the guest of his father at 64 Indiana avenue.

Miss Daisy Johnson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, will visit her mother during the holidays.

Mr. W. F. Anderson, late of Dayton, has become a member of the Parlor Reading Circle.

Mr. G. W. Beckley and family have moved into a very handsome cottage on Fayette street.

Prof. Henry Hart and daughter Myrtle have returned from their summer jaunt at Turkey Lake.

Mr. Walter Scott entertained a few of his friends Monday evening at his residence on Roanoke street.

Miss Henrietta Hicks left for Nashville Thursday. Her parents will make this city their future home.

Mrs. J. H. Beach has retnrned from points in Ohio and Kentucky, where she has been visiting relatives.

Miss Ella Shelburne, one of the best contralto singers in the city, is a valuable member of Bethel choir.

Mrs. Della Curtis and Mrs. Kittie Terrell, of Chicago, were in the city last week visiting a sick mother.

Messrs C. H. Stewart, H. W. Furniss and J. B. Elbert re-enter the Indiana Medical College the first of next month.

Mr. Hamilton Curry, of 588 North Mississippi street is seriously ill with senile gangrene. Mr. Curry is one of our oldest citizens.

Mrs. Lillie Thomas has completed the the improvements on her West street property, and it is now as handsome and cosy as any could wish.

Mrs. Hattie D. Jones, of 547 North Mississippi street, returned home Wednesday from an Ohio trip. She visited Dayton, Chillicothe and Cincinnati.

Miss Ella Hill, formerly of this city, was married in elegant style last Thursday evening at her home in Indian Territory, to Rev. Alexander Palmer, a rising young minister of that section.

H. J. Poe, founder of the Hotel Brotherhood, has just returned from Chattanooga, Tenn., where he went to establish a branch of the T. of I. Mr. Poe has also taken charge of the new depot as chief caterer.

POLITICAL PICKUPS.

G. L. Knox is mentioned as good timber for a county office two years hence.

Chas. H. Brown has been appointed to a place in the Republican State Committee rooms.

A. E. Maning and E. E. Cooper will visit Evansville, Princeton and Rockport next week.

Twenty new members joined the Central Negro Democratic Club last Tuesday evening.

W. Allison Sweenely has returned to the city after a brief campaign at Rockport and Princeton.

Broad Ax Smith has made several telling speeches in the city this week in the interest of the Republican party.

Will the colored voters send a man to office who opposed their admission to the State? Then vote against Hovey.

Disaffection is still spreading among the colored voters and large accessions are being made to the Democratic standard.

A joint debate has been arranged between J. T. V. Hill, representing the Democracy and C. H. Morphin the Republican party. Time and place yet to be determined.

Gen. Hovey, the Republican nominee for Governor, voted against admitting Negroes into the State of Indiana. Will tho colored voters elect such a man to an office of trust and honor.

Bruce Carr said he would not go ten steps to prevent a Negro from voting a Democratic ticket. He also questioned the wisdom of giving the Negro the elective franchise. What do the colored voters think of this?

At a festival held this week at Simpson Chapel, tables were named after the different political candidates, Cleveland, Harrison and Fisk. There was a great "kick" against the Cleveland table by some of the pighead, but when the festival was over it turned out that the Cleveland table had eclipsed the other two in point of patronage and profit. Score one for Cleveland at a colored church.

Dr. W. C. Thompson, the author of the civil rights bill passed by the Indiana Legislature four yeas ago and who has always been a staunch friend and a strong advocate of the colored people is a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket. We are confident that the intelligent colored voter will lay aside his party prejudice long enough to vote for a man whose friendship for the race has been demonstrated.

"HELD BY THE ENEMY."

Tomlinson Hall is justly a bone of contention between Messrs. Taggart and Harding the respective chairmen of the Democratic and Republican County Committees. Harding and his felow-partisans have laid a siege upon the hall, and refuse to allow the Democrats but one night between now and the election for love or money. The Democrats are forced to pay cash down too, when they secure the hall at all, while the Republicans pay at their leisure or avoid it altogether. The city Democrats and Republicaus alike, own Tomlinson Hall and any party that attempts to frustrate the dying wishes of tne generous man whose name it bears will lose votes on election day.

HERE AND THERE.

Trade with our advertisers.

Our friends should bear in mind that we have a colored undertaker, Mr. J. J. Thornton.

The advertisement of the popular undertakers, Adams & Embrick, appears elsewhere in The Freeman. Read it.

Spend your money in a way to benefit yourself and the race. Buy your goods at the stores which advertise in The Freeman.

Mr. Richard Griffin is clerking at Kelleher's popular hat store. The colored people should show their appreciation of this by trading at Kellehers and asking for the colored salesman.

P. Litton & Co., the furniture dealers in the Miller Block, 66 N. Ills. carry a full line of goods and make a special bid for the colored trade through the columns of The Freeman. Trade with them.

A Farewell Reception.

Miss Henrietta Hicks, who has been spending the summer vacation with her cousin, Miss Henrietta Carpenter, left for her home in Nashville, Tenn., where she will enter college. A reception was tendered her on last Tuesday evening and quite an enjoyable time was had, music and parlor games being the feature of the evening. The quartette from Nashville favored them with a solo, "Over the Sea." Among those present were: Misses Estella Floyd, Mary Palmer, Lizzie and Lily Sweeney, Mamie B. Smith, Minnie Taylor, Mary Thompson, Ada Harris and Carrie Porter; Messrs. Jas. B. Elbert, Morris White, Oliver Stokes, Henry Jeffries, James Durham, William and James Collins, William Greene, Oscar Bush and Benj. Mann.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. J. H. Clay preaches his farewell sermon at Bethel Church to-morrow evening. Give him a large and attentive audience. It will be a merited compliment to him and a sign of your own wisdom at the same time.

There will be interesting services at the Second Christian Church, corner of Howard and Fourth streets to-morrow. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., "Signs of the Times;" and at 7:30 p. m., "What must I do to be saved." Strangers are cordially invited.

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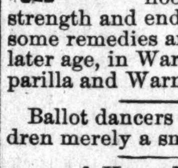

Log Cabins can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesome remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

Ballot dancers usually leave their children merely a small legacy.

A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

Ketchup is very foolish. It works even in hot weather.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Dearth forseen never came.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

The Massachusetts Republicans met in State convention at Boston, Wednesday. Oliver Ames was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The platform endorses the Republican National platform and candidates. "The protective policy which shall keep the American market for Americans, and prevent the wages of her workmen from being degraded by the competition of the pauper or the slave, below the standard which shall enable them to enjoy the comfort and leisure which are becoming an essential to American citizenship" is insisted upon; condemns the system of undervaluation and false invoicing as demoralizing and ruinous to our foreign business, favors submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment, condemns the foreign policy of the present administration and condemns trusts. A full State ticket was nominated.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The State election in Maine occurred on the 10th and resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. The majority for governor will reach 20,000. Every county in the State gave a Republican popular majority. The Senate is wholly Republican and the House elected but about twenty-five Democrats. All four of the Congressmen were returned.

Men and Women's Bones,

Joints and muscles may escape the agonizing tortures of rheumatism if they will but "take time by the forelock," and annihilate the symptoms of oncoming trouble with the benignant and highly sanctioned blood depurent and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Poisons mostly constitute the ordinary means of battling with this atrocious complaint. Avoid the risk of using these by resorting to the safe as well as effectual anti-phlogistic and preventive. After exposure to damp, through drafts and other causes which encourage a rheumatic tendency, a wineglassful of the Bitters prevents ill effects. No surer preventive of malarial ailments like fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake exists, and it is, besides, a most genial recuperator of strength exhausted by excessive mental or physical effort. Miners, mariners, operatives and others whose avocations involve laborious work in rough weather out of doors, or close application indoors, find it invaluable.

Strange to say, a cross road is often very pleasant.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conelusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. Willeford, Quincy Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE! BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

$15. FREE TRADE PRICES! NO PROTECTION! NO MONOPOLIES! $45 SEWING MACHINES | NOW ONLY $15

We are now selling our WESTERN IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for 5 years for only $15. Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to M. R. SCULLEN & CO., 781 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

St. JACOBS OIL For Sciatica.

NEW CURRENT TESTIMONY.

7 Years. Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1888. I was given up by doctors 3 years ago and had to use a crutch for Sciatic Rheumatism; suffered about 7 years; first application St. Jacobs Oil relieved; two bottles cured. GEORGE A. ROSE.

Bed-ridden. Beaver Dam, Wis., May 19, '88. Spring of 1887 was taken with Sciatica; suffered two months; was confined to bed; tried several doctors without benefit. Used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. JANNETTE WEBER.

Lameness. Utica, Fulton Co., Illinois. Three or four years ago was taken with lameness in hip; was in bed part of time; tried several doctors without benefit; was cured by three or four applications of St. Jacobs Oil. WM. HARPER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LADIES can trade privately for Bosom-Forms Rubber, Under-Garments, French Rubber Specialty, new device indispensible to married or ladies contemplating marriage, worths it weight in gold, always safe and reliable. No drugs. Index-book. Local agents want everywhere, catalogue, with full particulars, 20c. silver or stamps. Write MRS. L. J. HONDA, 267 E. Indiana St. Chicago, Ill.

All the Ladies

Who have given Ayer's Hair Vigor a trial are enthusiastic in its praise.

Mrs. J. J Burton, of Bangor, Maine, says: "I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor with marvelous success. It restores the original color to gray hair, promotes a fresh growth, and keeps it strong and healthy. As a toilet article I have never found its equal."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH. BY USING Ely's Cream Balm. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 56 Warren St. N. Y.

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REDMAN, HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors.

Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penmanship, English and Actual Business Training. Individual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Attractive City. Graduates hold lucrative positions. A strictly business school. Open all year. Enter now. Write to us.

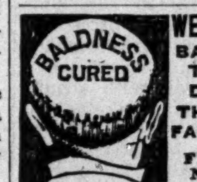
ELEGANT CATALOGUE, FREE.

Iron Fence Posts.

Adapted for Farm, Railroad Cemetery and Residence Fencing. Material for 7-Strand Barb Wire fence, with Iron Posts and Stays furnished for 75 cents per rod. Address

ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DON'T RUN THE RISK of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.



WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY! BALD SPOTS THIN HAIR DANDRUFF THIN BEARD FALLING HAIR. We cure these by means of Fechter's Famous Fairicon. Send for particulars of our remedy. FECHTER REMEDY CO., New Haven, Conn. Box 86 G.

ALL AMERICAN **BICYCLES.** And guarantee LOWEST PRICES. A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, O. Largest retail stock in America. OTTO, factory price [illegible]

52 in. [illegible]
50 in. [illegible]
48 in. [illegible]
46 in. [illegible]
44 in. [illegible]

Order quick. Also 250 second-hand Wheels. Repairing & Nickeling. Bicycles & Guns taken in trade.

DR. WINCHELL'S **Teething Syrup** FOR CHILDREN

Regulates the bowels, assists dentition, cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures canker sore mouth, is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, and gives energy and tone to the entire system. Price 25 cts per bottle. EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., Chicago, Ill.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $6.75. RIFLES $2.25 PISTOLS 75c **GUNS** All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. $1 by mail, or druggists. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

INU 37-'38 INUPIS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

ONE WATCH FREE TO ALL

FOR SIXTY DAYS WE WILL SELL OUR **$10 WATCH** FOR ONLY **$3.98!** AND GIVE ALL A CHANCE TO GET ONE FREE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH.—This is an imported watch, full jeweled and expansion balance, quick train movement, complete, with a 4-ounce Dueber Silverine open-face case, and guaranteed in every respect. [illegible]

HOW TO OBTAIN A WATCH FREE. [illegible]

Chance on a $100.00 Gold Watch and Chain Free [illegible]

THE R. W. SEARS WATCH CO., 52, 54 and 56 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College! SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL is the STANDARD INSTITUTION [illegible] Address H. B. BRYANT & SON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Governor—Courtland C. Matson
Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers
Secretary of State—Robert W. Miers
Auditor of State—Charles A. Munson
Treasurer of State—Thomas B. Byrnes
Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern
Attorney-General—John B. Wilson
Superintendent Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith
Judges of Supreme Court—
First District—W. E. Niblack
Second District—G. V. Howk
Fourth District—Allen Zollers

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Thomas R. Cobb and John E. Lamb. First district, Samuel B. Vance; Second district Cutler S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornet; Fifth district John R East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Study; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, Samuel D Puett Ninth district, John F McHugh; Tenth district, David D Dykeman; Eleventh district, John N Turner, Twelfth district, John H Bass; Thirteenth district, Marcus A O Packard,

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative in Congress Seventh Congressional District—William D. Bynum
For Judge of Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—Thomas L Sullivan
For Prosecuting Attorney Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—James L Mitchell
For Senators—William C Thompson, Henry T Hudson
For Joint Senator, Hancock, Marion, and Shelby Counties—Daniel Foley
For Joint Representative, Marion, Hancock and Shelby—James B Curtis
For Representative—Gabriel Schmuck, William A Hughes, Eli F Heiney, Heyden S Bigham, William Langstaff
For Sheriff—Isaac King
For Treasurer—John Osterman
For Coroner—Nelaton C. Rooker
For Surveyor—William C Smith
For County Commissioners—First District, Josheph L Hunter; Third District, Jacob Emrich.

TARIFF REFORM TOPICS.

THE SECTIONAL ASPECT.

New York World.

In reply to the World's inquiry as to whether it is reasonable to suppose that 162 members of Congress really voted for the Mills Bill with the purpose of "ruining this country in the interest of England," a Protectionist organ says that "more than one-third of them did all in their power in a four years' war to destroy the Republic."

This is a very feeble flap of the bloody shirt. That four years' war ended twenty-three years ago. Free labor at the South has radically changed the political aspects of economic questions. When the Democrats propose to make cotton ties free it no longer interests an oligarchy of slaveholders. It concerns hundreds of thousands of industrious and thrifty negroes who are engaged in "making a crop of cotton" on their own account. When salt is made free it gives cheaper seasoning to the poor negro's porridge and cheaper brine for his meat. When lumber is free it means for him a cheaper cabin. And when wool is untaxed the laborer's scanty clothing and his winter blankets will cost him less.

There is no longer a sectional aspect to the tariff vuestion. The South will get under the Democratic policy ample protection for its "infant industries," but will not be called upon to pay taxes for a surplus.

A LIMPING LOGIC.

The theory of all the war-tariff defenders is that tariffs regulate wages and that high duties insure high pay for labor.

If an economic theory is good for anything it will work the same results in different States of the Union "protected" by the same tariff, and will operate in a similar manner on both sides of ocean.

The protective theory does not do this. There is a great percentage of difference in wages in the same industry in different States and Territories of the Union than there is between the average wages in this country and in Great Britain. Wool-weavers' wages in Delaware in 1880 were $5 a week higher than in New York. They were $16.50 higher in Utah than in Massachusetts. The difference between the wages of weavers in Massachusetts or New York and England was only $2.12.

The Protectionist logic limps fatally at home. It halts quite as badly abroad.

England has free trade, and Germany, Russia and other European countries a protective tariff. And yet wages in England are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in any protected country in Europe. Weavers got $6.31 per week in England in 1884 and but $2.79 in Germany. If Protection makes wages high and free trade keeps them low, how can this difference be explained? Why don't emigrants go from Great Britain to Germany?

Will some Protectionist answer?

THE DIFFERENCE IN WAGES.

N. Y. World.

The able tariff man of our senior Protectionist contemporary, who once ably answered in the negative the question "Does Protection Protect?" and is now engaged in trying to disprove his own book, insists that the difference in wages in woolen mills is over 60 per cent. in favor of American workmen compared with English, instead of 20 per cent. as the Tariff Reformers assert.

To work out this result he makes up a table from the census of 1880, giving the average weekly wages of American weavers at $7.21 and of English weavers at $4.37. In order to bring up the average in this country the wages in mills in which cheap Chinese and negro labor is employed are omitted, while those in Utah are included, which were $24 a week, against 7.50 in New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where the greater part of the manufacturing is done.

Anything can be apparently proved by statistics treated in this way. The really valuable part of the Tribune's table is the demonstration it furnishes that tariffs do not regulate wages. If tariffs and not the demand and supply of labor and its opportunities for the employment in different directions fixed the rate of wages, they should be uniform in all the states of the Union. All are protected by the same tariff from competition with Europe, and yet the census shows that in 1880 weavers got $24 a week in Utah, $12.50 in Delaware, $9 in Kentucky and but $7.50 in the great wool-manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York.

The Tribune's figures completely upset its theory. They prove that the tariff does not regulate wages. With free wool and 40 per cent. protection on manufactures, as provided in the Mills Bill, the wool-grower, the wool-worker, the mill-owner and the consumer will all be better off than they now are and the surplus will be lowered over $12,000,000,

INDIANA'S STATE FAIR.

There is no event that so forcibly reminds us of the "whirligig of time," as the near approach of the State Fair, i. e. September 17th to 22d inclusive.

Visitors will be astonished at the sight of the grand stand, 400 feet long, 40 feet wide and two stories in height, on the new addition.

The new speed ring is a "daisy," a model of perfection.

Fifteen wells are provided on the fair grounds for drinking water, besides the City Water Works, which supplies the Exposition Hall, machinery and fountains.

Fifteen acres of machinery will be on exhibition.

The improvement in the breeds of horses as demonstrated at the State Fair is amazing.

Every breed of imported cattle in the United States will be represented.

The head center for the swine breeders of the nation is at the Indiana State Fair.

The Women's Department of the Fair has acquired a national reputation for extent and superiority.

The florists of the State have organized and something extra in that line may be expected at the Fair.

The natural gas mains that supply the city are laid alongside of the State Fair grounds. Display of the gas light will be made and the gas utilized in many ways at the Fair.

The presidential candidates have been invited to visit the Indiana State Fair and assurance received that some of them will be present.

The number of entries is the largest in the history of the State Board of Agriculture.

For seals, stencils, rubber stamps, etc., call on Geo. J. Mayer, **15 S. Meridian st.** Pen and pencil stamps complete for **35c.** Catalogue free.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., Indianapolis, are making a specialty of their broad ribbon steel wire residence fence. It is as durable as wrought iron, as cheap as wooden pickets, and the neatest fence out. The posts and railings are also of iron. When visiting the State Fair call at **176** South Pennsylvania street, and inspect this latest and neatest of fences, or send for circulars. If you see this fence you will buy it.

W. D. Seaton, "The Hatter," **25** N. Penn. st., four doors south of the P. O., will sell you a first-class hat or cap for less money than anyone else in the city.

Everybody should call at Boston Photograph Gallery, 94½ East Wash. st., and examine its work. Best Cabinet Photographs at $1 a dozen. Near court house.

Don't forget me; Jewelry, the finest and cheapest. S. D. Crane, **98** E. Wash. st.

FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS.

For $4 I will send anywhere one of these photographs, framed in oak and bronze, boxed and express PAID. They are 20x24 inches, best work; frame is latest style antique oak with bronze decoration, 4 in. wide, making a handsome picture 24x28 in., wire, nail and hook enclosed. A bargain! List: Becker—"Romeo and Juliet," "Othelo;" Bodenhausen—"Listening to Fairies," "Listening to Nightingale," "Nydia;" Douglas—"Jersey," "Alderney," "Jersey Family," "Jersey Beauties," "Evangeline;" Hardy—"Thoroughbred;" Horn—"Mignon;" Leighton—"Wedded;" Max—"Madonna;" Murrillo—"Magdalen;" Raphael—"Sistina Madonna;" Richter—"Queen Louise;" Reynolds—"Cherubs;" Millet—"Angelus," "Shepherdess," "Gleaners;" Viberts—"Missionary's Story;" LaVinci—"Last Supper;" Trood—"Puppies," "Kittens." Small sample photo of these, 15c in 1c stamps. Allow two days to fill orders. J. M. BOWLES, 1 N. Meridian st., Indianapolis, Ind. Cut this out! It may appear but once in this paper.

The attention of the reader is called to Mr. Kelleher, whose cut appears above. When you are in Indianapolis do not fail to visit Kelleher's Hat Store. His stock is complete and prices low. **23** West Washington street.

W. T. WILEY & CO.,

48 and 50 N. Ill. st. We especially invite out-of-town people to make our store their headquarters during the State Fair. We have inaugurated a great sale of cheap dry goods to continue during the month. Strangers should avail themselves of this opportunity to buy goods cheap. Special prices on early fall goods. All wool dress cloth only 29c, worth 50c. 36-inch Cashmere, all shades, only 15c, worth 25c. Black silks from 65c up. See them. Complete line of dress Plushes from 60c up. Special bargains. Plush cloaks at $16, worth $22.50. Plush cloaks at $19, worth $25. Cloth Jackets at 98c, worth $1.50. Ladies' Newmarkets at $2.45, worth $4. See them. Money saved by seeing our extremely low prices. W. T. WILEY & CO., 48 and 50 North Illinois street.

STATE FAIR AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELLENT AMUSEMENTS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS THEATRES FAIR WEEK.

With a view of especially pleasing those who do not have opportunities to go to the theatres regularly, Managers Dickson and Talbot have secured the very best possible attractions for the three Indianapolis theatres during State Fair week. At the Grand Opera House will be presented the greatest American play ever written; this is conceded by everybody. "Held by the Enemy," a military comedy-drama, full of thrilling situations, startling climaxes and pervaded by a genuine human interest, which appeals strongly to the hearts of everybody. It will be put on the stage with two car loads of special scenery, used in giving the piece a proper setting and representing the stirring military events in the South during the war. The scenes representing the battle and the general's headquarters are marvels; nothing was ever put on the stage like them. "Held by the Enemy" is the most successful play that has been written during this generation. It had a run of 640 consecutive nights in New York and it will be presented at the Capital City with the original New York cast, forty persons in all, scenery and appointments. You cannot afford to miss it.

At English's Opera House during fair week the attraction will be the funniest of all the funny comedians, Gus Williams in his new plays, "Kepler's Fortune" and "The Leedville Squire." In both plays he introduces his catching songs, dances and specialties, and his company is composed of the best fun makers in the profession. Williams is a great favorite wherever he plays. He makes people laugh, and laugh hard and long, whether they want to or not. Those who have seen him will be sure to see him again and those who have not have a great treat in store for them. He is acknowledged to be the most natural and most original German dialect comedian on the American stage.

At the new Park Theatre, on Washington street, opposite the State House, where the prices are only 10, 20 and 30 cents, the attraction will be "Arizona Joe," the most famous scout and spy of the West, who in his two plays, "Blackhawk" and "The Wild Violet," presents vivid pictures of life on the frontier. In each performance he presents his wonderful acting dogs and horses, marvels of sagacity and training, and gives exhibitions of his phenomenal rifle shooting, in which he has no equal in the world. His plays, which are full of fun and excitement, will be put on the stage with special scenery and realistic effects. There are matinees at this beautiful theatre every afternoon except Sunday, and it is the favorite resort for ladies and children in the afternoon.

A visit to the city would be incomplete without going to see the wonderful Eden Musee, under the Park Theatre, with its thousand curiosities, wax figures, tableaux, scenes, freaks, etc. The admission is but 10 cents, and it is open day and night.

WASHINGTON.

The President, Friday, vetoed eight private pension bills, principally upon the ground that the death or disability of the soldier was not connected with the military service.

The Chinese exclusion bill passed the Senate Friday by a vote of 37 to 3. Afterward it was learned that the Chinese had not rejected the new treaty, as reported, and reconsideration of the bill may result.

N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education, in his annual report, says that more than 12,000,000 of children attended the public schools some part of the last fiscal year, and of these nearly 8,000,000 were in average daily attendance. In this respect the Southern States, once so backward, have made greater progress than other parts of the country.

There was a prolonged and somewhat acrimonious political debate in the House on Saturday, on the retaliation bill, to give the President the powers he recently asked for in his fisheries message. The opposition to it came from Messrs. Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White (of New York), who asserted that if it became a law it would give the President power to utterly ruin the commerce of the States on the Canadian line. The bill was passed by a vote of 174 to 4, the gentlemen named voting against it.

A RELIABLE REMEDY.

Allcock's Porous Plasters never fail to give speedy proof of their efficiency as the best remedy for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections, Strains and all Local Pains.

They have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from thousands who have used them.

Ask for Allcock's, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

He who throws himself under the bench will be left to lie there.

"As glares the tiger on his foes,
Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows,
And, ere he bounds upon the ring,
Selects the object of his spring"

So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in the ovaries; accompanied with "internal heat."

The liar is sooner caught than the cripple.

The Population of the United States Is about **60,000,000**, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statisticsmore numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial sizes free. Large bottles **50c** and **$1.** Sold by all druggists.

Arkansas went Democratic, last week, by 16,500 majority.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggis sell it. 25c.

For people to live happy together the real secret is that they should not live too much together.

J. H. CLARK

11 Indiana Avenue,
MANUFACTURER OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

Work Made to Order. Repairing Done at Low Rates. When wanting anything in This Line, remember the old Reliable Stand, 11 Indiana Ave.

DEDERT & SUDBROCK,

Formerly at 192 E. Wash. St., now open at their

New Stores.

158 - 160 E. Washington St., 4 doors E. Court House, New Mansur Block.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

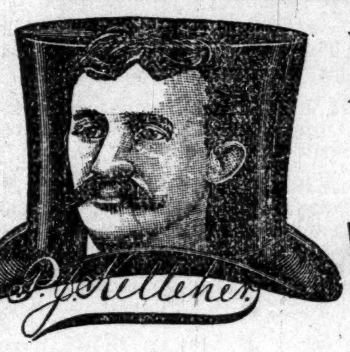
Dress Goods, very handsome......... 5c	Double Fold Henrietta Cloth......at 25c	Towels........................at 2½c
Wool Cashmeres, all colors.........at 10c	Satin Moires........................at 50c	Calicoes........................at 2½c
Satine Brocades ....at 12½c	Handsome Plaids....at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c	Bed Spreads........................at 65c
An elegant line of Dress Goods...at 25, 35, 40, 45 and 50c	White Table Linens.....................at 12½c	Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, new styles at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25
	Crashes..........................at 2½c	

DEDERT & SUDBROCK,

158 and 160 East Washington St.

The Leading Hatter!

And FURNISHER,



P. J. KELLEHER,

- 23 -

West Washington St.

Call for the Colored Salesman.

The American Tailor,

9 S. Illinois St.

Fine Tailoring! Moderate Prices!

Suits to order. $18 and upward.
Pants to order, $5 and upward.

Give Me a Trial. All Work Made at Home.

The Excitement of a Political Campaign May serve to interest the male portion of the inhabitants of Indiana, but not the ladies. To the latter I desire to say that the FALL and WINTER STOCK of CARPETS, WALL-PAPERS and DRAPERIES to be found at my establishment are well worth their attention, and I will take great pleasure in showing these goods to all comers. **ALBERT GALL.**

Bargains! Bargains!

Our New Fall Stock

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies' Fine Shoes, - - $1.00
Gent's Fine Shoes, - - 1.25

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

Repairing of All Kinds.

124 Indiana Aue.

Sam Davis. Prop.

Mrs. M. C. Turner,

The Fashionable Milliner!

A full line of Millinery and Fancy Goods. You are invited.

10 Indiana Avenue.

1888. 1888.

The Freeman,

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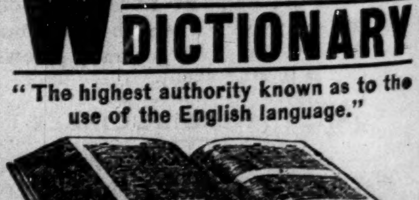

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